The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEW STAMPED ENVELOPE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 10.

The improvement in the construction of stamped envelopes ordered by the Postmaster-General consists in uniting the combination of blank lines with the ordinary letter envelope in such a manner as to render them visible only when the face and back of the envelope are pressed by the hand at the time of superscription; and the pressure being removed, or the letter inserted, the lines disappear.

This is effected by rolling with printers' ink the inside of the under wing, which is first folded. Over this the side wings are folded, preventing the lines from showing through the back.

It involves a very slight change in the construction of the envelope. The under wing of the new envelope approaches nearer the form of a parallelogram than that of the one now in use, while the side wings extend lower down. When all the wings are folded, the lines are completely masked, and when the letter is inserted, defie the most critical inspection to discover them. Those who do not wish to avail themselves of the liner can put in the letter first; those who wish them can write the superscription whilst the letter is drying.

Unparalleled Diagnosis of News.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 9.

A private letter from R. STUART, Esq., Agent of the New-York Associated Press at Liverpool, received by the steamer *Hungarian*, yesterday, says: "The great advantage of the Further Point Station was clearly demonstrated on the arrival of the *Hungarian*, which, thanks to your very liberal supply of news from that station, placed us in possession of the effect of the news taken out by the *North Briton* in the short space of eighteen days after said news left this port—a feat without a parallel."

The Great India Rubber Case.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 9.

The great India Rubber case of HORACE H. DAY and others vs. JOHN STEARNS is now being tried in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, before Judge GILES. This case, with others involving the same issues, is now undergoing a final hearing, (before going to the Supreme Court of the United States,) on the claim of the plaintiff to the exclusive right to manufacture and sell what is technically known as vulcanized elastic India Rubber goods. A preliminary injunction had previously been granted in all the cases in this District, and the argument now pending is to have a permanent injunction issue, wholly restraining the defendant from vending vulcanized rubber goods. A strong array of legal talent is engaged on both sides.

Fires at Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, July 8.

The carriage and wagon factory of Messrs. SHORTER & ARMOR, with the adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER SHORTER'S residence, together with several negro houses and stables, were also burned down on the same day. The fires were the work of incendiaries.

Georgia Congressional Nomination.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, July 9.

Hon. JOHN W. UNDERWOOD has been nominated for Congress in the Fifth District by the Democrats in place of Mr. WRIGHT, who declines to run.

Lynch Law at Sandford, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 9.

A mob, at Sandford, this State, recently hung JAMES REDDY for killing JAMES OLDHAM in May last.

The Schooner Calliope in Distress.

NORFOLK, Saturday, July 9.

The schooner *Calliope*, of Boston, from Pensacola, bound to Rio Janeiro with lumber, sprang a leak at sea, and has put in here for repairs.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

QUEBEC, Saturday, July 9.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed at 10 A. M for Liverpool, with 127 passengers. Weather fine.

Suicide.

VALATIE, N. Y., Saturday, July 9.

JOHN MARQUART, aged about fifty years, was found this afternoon dead in a barn in this village, suspended by his neck. He had been unwell for a few days. No cause for the act is known.

ARMY NEWS.

Trial of Fire-Arms.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 8, 1859.

The following general order from Secretary FLOYD was anticipated in the Times more than a week ago. It is believed that six or eight guns will be presented for trial, including the "Sawyer gun," and the common gun invented by Ex-Senator JAMES, of Rhode Island:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 6, 1859.

GENERAL ORDER No. 120.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Brevet-Colonel B. KNOX, Major Ordnance Department; Captain J. GRIMES, First Artillery; Brevet Major R. J. HUNT, Second Artillery; Captain A. B. DYER, Ordnance Department; Captain A. A. GIBSON Second Artillery; Brevet Major T. T. S. LAIDLEY, Captain Ordnance Department; First Lieutenant DRUM, Fourth Artillery, will assemble at Fort Monroe, (Old Point Comfort,) Virginia, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such rifled cannon as may be presented by the Ordnance Department.

Upon the completion of the experiments, a detailed report will be made for the information of the Secretary of War.

Captain F. GARDNER, Tenth Infantry, is appointed Recorder of the Board.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. WILLIAMS, Acting Adj't General.

The Board appointed to test the breech-loading guns at the Washington Navy-yard, closed the firing and other experiments yesterday, but will not report to-morrow, as the preparation of the report will involve considerable labor. It is understood that Colonel COLT'S military rifle underwent the severe test of being fired five hundred rounds without cleaning, and then proved not to be foul. Department Rifle but little value upon either distance or accuracy in the firing—*endurance* being the great object to be gained. In some special service it is believed the improved rifles might be of essential service, but for the general purposes of war, there is nothing gained by the modern improvements in fire-arms. The Ordnance Bureau contends that the result of the late battles in Europe fully sustains this view of the Government.

Q.

News from Havana.

We find the following items of news in our Havana files:

A sailor, who was intoxicated Wednesday evening having been taken into custody by a Salve Guardia, refusing to proceed to the prison, the Salve Guardia drew his sword and inflicted a severe wound on the sailor's head, and then placed him in the Charity Hospital.

The attacks of yellow fever on board the shipping are neither numerous nor of so malignant a character as they were during the last two years.

We have had heavy showers on each of the last few days.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, July 9.

The brig *Chapman* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 3d inst. The news is unimportant. The Sugar market was active and buoyant.

From the West Indies.

By the arrival of the steamship *Karnak* we have Nassau (Bahamas) papers to 2d inst., and news from Jamaica to July 2.

There is no news of interest from the Bahamas.

CROPS IN NEW-JERSEY.—The wheat crop in every quarter of the country is represented to be in excellent condition. In this State the crop promises a larger than for some years. In Salem County, where the harvest has been mainly gathered, it exceeds in abundance and quality any which has been known for ten years past. In Warren and Hunterdon Counties, the yield of every description of agricultural products is abundant, and all kinds of fruit promise well. In Mercer the wheat harvest has commenced, and many farmers have cut all their grain. The crop is heavy, and has not been at all damaged by the fly or other insects. In this county the crop promises liberally, both as to quantity and quality.—*Newark Mercury.*

POLITICAL.

Politics in New-Jersey.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Friday, July 9, 1859.

In this portion of the State there is a dead calm in politics. No movements, since PETER WASHINGTON (son of LORD) floated for GOVERNOR; no intrigues even, save the efforts of the followers of Mr. GARDNER to "whisper down" Mr. SEWARD—nothing but speculation. What Commodore STOCKTON intends doing no one can tell; but whatever he does will be likely to be decisive, as it was in 1856.

DOUGLAS and WISE are the only candidates talked of on the Democratic side. But Mr. BUCHANAN—I have it from the most unquestionable source—is a candidate for the succession; yet he is not even thought of, much less advocated, even by the office-holders, in this portion of the State, nor, so far as I can ascertain, in any other section of it. You remember it was precisely at the time he was writing his Pittsburgh letter against the corrupt use of money in elections, that the famous indorsement of "J. B." was made on the Paterson letter. So, also, at the moment when he was assuring the North Carolinians that nothing in this world could induce him to serve another term in the Presidency, he was elaborating a plan to secure the appointment of Delegates to the Charleston Convention, by means of various nameless appliances, from Pennsylvania, Vermont, Maine, &c., pledged to his renomination. In New-Jersey he has made no attempt. He has not a sufficient number of supporters here to form an electoral ticket. The attacks sent from Washington to the Philadelphia papers—the recent foul attacks on DOUGLAS and WISE—have contributed much to this state of things. HUNTER has no friend in New-Jersey, nor CORB, nor HAMMOND, nor SLIDELL.

ALPHA.

The Republicans in Maine.

Our dispatches have announced the re-nomination of the Hon. LAV. M. MORRILL for Governor, by the Republicans of Maine. The Portland *Advertiser*, July 8, publishes a full report of the proceedings of the Convention. The best feeling prevailed. The whole number of votes cast on the ballot for the re-nomination of Governor was 610; of which Mr. MORRILL received 506. A committee was appointed to invite Mr. MORRILL and Senator FESSENDEN to address the Convention. Mr. MORRILL made a long speech, accepting the nomination, and discussing the past and present of the Slavery question. The *Advertiser* says:

"He dissected with great keenness the position of the Democratic Party on the subject, and exposed the dodges, evasions, and tergiversations to which both wings of that hypocritical organization resort, to keep up an appearance of consistency and harmony. His speech was admirably received throughout, and he closed by thanking the Convention for the honor done him in thus tendering him for the third time, without solicitation, the honor of a Gubernatorial nomination."

Senator FESSENDEN, in the course of his speech, said:

"The Democracy of the North could not aid in the election of a President who would not prove to be the tool of the slaveholders. Deriving the chief support for his Administration from the South, a Democratic President was necessarily a Pro-Slavery President, and was bound to go the full length demanded by the Southern leaders and masters of the party, be it the African Slave-trade, Slave-code for the Territories, or what not. Those who avowed themselves opposed to the extreme Pro-Slavery measures now demanded by the South, and yet continue to vote the Democratic ticket, have most signally failed to show their *faith* by their *works*. The act of voting for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, as that party is now constituted, is in itself the most Pro-Slavery act a Northern man can do, and all subsequent apologies, explanations and disavowals only betrayed weakness and irresolution on the part of men who see the wrong, but have not courage enough to resist it."

The Convention adopted the following resolution in reference to the Naturalization question:

That the position of the present Administration in denying protection to the naturalized citizen, alien when beyond the limits of our country, has exposed the hypocrisy of the Democratic profession of especial friendship for the foreign born voters of this nation. The Republicans of Maine hold and here declare that "whenever an individual becomes clothed with our national character, be he a native born or a naturalized citizen, an exile driven from his early home by political oppression, or an emigrant enticed from it by the hopes of a better fortune for himself and his posterity, he can claim the protection of this Government, and it is the right of the latter to that claim without being obliged to explain the contract to any foreign Power, for it is its duty to make its nationality respected by other nations, and responsible in every quarter of the globe."

Ohio—Why Judge Swan was Rejected.

Judge SPALDING, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been actively engaged as counsel for the Oberlin Rescuers, has published the following letter. It explains the action of the Republicans of Ohio in throwing overboard Judge SWAN:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28, 1859.

GEO. W. WESTON, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I beg leave to call your attention to an "editorial" in your paper, (weekly,) of the 25th instant, under the title or heading of "Judge SWAN of Ohio," and in doing so, to say that the writer is deceived if he supposes that Judge SWAN was left off the ticket on account of his residence in Columbus. He was dropped for the reason that he, as a judicial officer, recognized the Fugitive Slave enactment of 1850 to be of binding force in Ohio; and the other two Judges, who were with him in opinion, will be dropped, in the same way, so soon as they are reached in the order of time. We do not recognize men to be Republicans, here, in Northern Ohio, who will, for a moment, sustain that miserable enactment.

They were not so recognized at Philadelphia in 1856.

I know there are politicians in our ranks who aim to emasculate the Republican Organization with a view to their individual aggrandizement.

Let them beware; and let us beware of them.

Take from the Republican Party its Anti-Slavery element, and you leave it a lifeless corpse.

If it were possible to accomplish a victory by any such "getting down stairs," I should greatly prefer a defeat, and thousands and tens of thousands, who, like you and me, came from the line of the Old Democratic Party, would bow their heads with shame if they found they had aided in restoring the old Whig dynasty at the expense of freedom.

I pray you to publish this communication in your next paper. I am, very sincerely, your friend,

R. P. SPALDING.

South Carolina—Ex-Senator Rhett's Southern Programme.

Ex-Senator RHETT, of South Carolina, entertained the people of the Grahamville District on the 4th of July, with an oration, in which he developed the programme of the South, to go into effect when she secedes from the Union. Mr. RHETT goes a step further than the majority of the fire-eating orators. He deals in the practical issues of secession, and tells the South what to do when it ceases to be ruled by "the factious North." After rebuking the Secessionists for their visionary projects, he remarked as follows:

"Now, what is our condition? The Government only vibrates between systems of oppression. We have the Slavery agitation of to-day; as soon as we get out of that, by surrender, we have the Tariff; and then we hear every day Southern men crying out to be moderate! I have been fighting for the last thirty years. Is it not enough, too much, for patience? Shall we wait until JOHN Q. ADAMS' experiment shall come upon us? He said: 'Let an insurrection arise; let Government then interfere; let her make a treaty for the emancipation of slaves, and they can buy.' Are you going to wait until the fire of insurrection? No; you intend to anticipate it. I believe you will. But when will you anticipate it? When will we rise up like men and cast off the foul incubus, and rise up in the manhood of regenerated liberty and proclaim ourselves a free and independent people?

My friends, prognostics of a Union in the South are not without encouragement. There are premonitions of a moral as well as a physical remedy. Did you hear the mutterings of the tempest coming on the eve of the Presidential election? It is true heretofore our policy has been submission. In that policy we have lifted up some of the most bitter enemies of the North. It has been in vain that such as a Dickinson and an Everett have told them you will dissolve the Union. Are you willing to be ruled by such men as the Winthrops, the Chases, and the Summers of the North? Men who got into notice by appealing to the baser passions of their people. These are the passions by which the nobler virtues of the North reflect, by those who in private life are no longer considered. Are you content to submit to these robbers? To submit to their encroachments has been about enough for the last twenty years, but to submit after the Presidential election to their rule will be most desperate policy.

Let us make up our minds. The North becomes sectionalized; we will sectionalize for our defence. We have done this. If we do not sectionalize for our defence, the result is we may be overwhelmed. Throughout the continent of the Southern States we see the people of the South uniting their forces. The Whig Party are taking the position for the rights of the South, and the Democratic Party dare not fall.

One difficulty occurs. The South will be prepared to take her part in the Government. When this occurs, my friends, let me entreat you to endeavor to be united. Your first great duty is to make your property safe, and then to make yourselves free, and to have a free Government of your own. When you have done this, in any questions which after or before that time arise turn your face like flint against any man who attempts to divide or separate your counsels. That man cannot be a friend to the South.

If, in the Presidential election, our rights are violated, then we have a guarantee and an augury of a better future; *if, on the contrary—which I think most certain to be the case—then, my friends, let us separate from the North—let it be glorious day-spring of a Southern Confederacy as it might arise upon our troubled counsels.* I know full well how difficult it is to break any Government, but the principles with which your ancestors threw off the British Government are to this day still alive in your bosoms.

If my poor services shall ever be remembered, let it be said that, for twenty years I did all in my power to preserve this Union by keeping it within the limits of the Constitution; but at last, in despair, I turned to my home, my native land, and in my latter years did all I could to proclaim to the South—liberty, justice, and an independent Government.

The Charleston *Courier* states that this speech of the Ex-Senator was received with "a burst of spontaneous cheering, which lasted many minutes."

Political Items.

Col. H. P. SCHOLTE, an influential and intelligent Hollander, of Marion county, Iowa, who has heretofore acted with the Democratic Party, and who was elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Des Moines, somewhat astonished the Democracy assembled at the Capital, by his renunciation of all sympathy or connection with them, and boldly walking into the Republican State Convention, and acting as a delegate there. The Hollanders are a numerous class in Marion county, and it is said they sympathise with Col. SCHOLTE in this change of party associations.

The Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky writes to the Louisville *Journal* concerning his views on the question of Slavery in the Territories. He says:

"My view is this: The Territorial government is the creature of Congress, has just the capacity and no more that Congress chooses to give it, and Congress cannot impart to it a power Congress does not itself possess.

If the Slaveholder has the right to carry his Slave into a Territory and has the right to hold him there as a Slave, (and the Dred Scott decision says he has this right, and I believe it,) then my opinion is that the Territorial Legislature can neither abrogate or annul or impair this right by its legislation, and I said in a speech made in Congress last winter, and now repeat, that, if the Territorial Legislature should pass a law with such object or effect, I think it would be the duty of Congress to draw the Congressional pen through the law and send it back to the Territory *as a usurpation Congress had abrogated.* I would not wait for the law to be pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, but I would act upon it at once *in Congress*, if I could induce Congress to do its duty in this regard."

Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, writes a letter to say that he will make no promises in order to secure a renomination from the Republican Convention. He concludes with the following explicit statement:

I have no hankering after the office. I have no trades, or promises, or pledges to make, of any kind whatever, to please or conciliate any man, or any set of men, or any interest. I wish it distinctly understood that while I hold this office I will do what I think is right, and what my judgment approves, and let the consequences take care of themselves. If the people and the party do not like this position and this course, they can easily make a change. I shall cheerfully support whoever may be nominated by the Convention.

Very truly yours,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says of Texas politicians:

"I wish those verdant politicians who are constantly declaring that there is no serious purpose to reopen the African Slave-trade could be here in Washington and hear the Texan politicians talking on this subject. A very large portion of these men are in favor of the reopening of the African Slave-trade, and this issue enters so extensively into the canvass for Governor and for Member of Congress, to be decided in a few weeks in that State, that everything else seems to be lost sight of. If you will pick up the Texas papers now, you will find arguments *pro* and *con.* on this issue that will almost lead you to believe you are reading Northern journals. The truth is, the extremest Slavery sentiment has been taken on the plank by the Germans, who are colonized in Texas in vast numbers, and who will insist at all hazards against everything like a reopening of the African Slave-trade. They feel that the introduction of barbarous negroes into the fair and fertile fields of a region recovered from military Mexican misrule by white men, and which they—the Germans—are rapidly giving to civilization, is neither more nor less than an insult to them, and an outrage upon the sentiment of Christendom; and it is a little curious to see how they have taken the starch out of the Fire eaters."

The Richmond *Whig* sums up the positions of the rival Presidential leaders in Virginia:

"Here in Virginia, there is an open and undisguised war between the friends of BUCHANAN and the friends of WISE. Nearly all the Democratic papers in the State have taken sides, and are now pitching into each other with the most determined earnestness and vigor. The principal political issue existing between them, and which is the ostensible cause of the controversy now prevailing between the *Enquirer* and *Examiner*, and their respective followers, relates to the question of the protection of slavery in the territories. That is, the *Enquirer*, which is the leading organ of the WISE party, insists upon "intervention for the sake of protection," if such protection should be considered necessary. On the other hand, the *Examiner*, which is the leading organ of the HUNTER party, admits the doctrine contended for by the *Enquirer*, but, at the same time, scouts and repudiates it as a "barren abstraction," and sturdily opposes its incorporation into the Democratic platform, by the Charleston Convention. Such, we repeat so far as we are informed, is the only political issue which divides the WISE men and the HUNTER men."

The defeat of DELAZON SMITH in Oregon is alluded to as follows by an Oregon City correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*:

"Our Legislature, which has just adjourned, refused to send DELAZON SMITH again to the United States Senate. Though it was the same body that elected him last July, and was composed of 43 Democrats out of 50 members, and notwithstanding his success by adroit management in getting a nomination in his party caucus, the vote being 22 in favor, and 21 against him, yet his opponents, with the 7 Republicans, had strength enough to stop a joint Convention. Gen. LANE was on hand, urging with all his might the necessity of SMITH'S election, not less for his own vindication than to show to the Democracy of the nation that he is omnipotent with his party in Oregon; but I am inclined to think that, instead of strengthening his noisy backer, he injured him, for he is perfectly certain that if LANE'S seat had happened to be vacant, this Legislature would not have permitted him again to fill it. His day in Oregon has gone. His term will expire in 1861, and JOE LANE as a public man will thenceforth be known among us no more forever. For there is scarcely a doubt that the Legislature elected next year will be so composed as to elect a Douglas Democrat and a Republican. By that time, BUCHANAN and the crowd around him, who hailed the admission of Oregon only because she was a reliable Democratic State, will learn that this State does not belong to LANE, though he has exercised acts of ownership for the last eight years."

WHEN HOMICIDE BY A POLICEMAN IS JUSTIFIABLE.—The case of policeman SAMUEL H. CUNNINGHAM in Philadelphia has just been decided by Judge ALLISON. The rulings of the Court in this case are important. CUNNINGHAM, a member of the Police force of Philadelphia, was detailed on the 29th of April last to arrest one JAMES MCCROSY, the keeper of a cigar-store on Seventeenth street. MCCROSY refused to submit to the arrest, picked up a knife, and retreated towards a rear door, closely followed by CUNNINGHAM, who called upon him to surrender, and on his failure to do so drew his revolver, fired, and killed him. Having been arrested on a charge of murder, CUNNINGHAM'S trial took place last week. Judge ALLISON charged the jury that, if they believed the prisoner had, under the circumstances, a well grounded apprehension that the next step taken by the deceased would be fatal to himself, the law gave him the right to take life.

The rights of a policeman under such circumstances were further defined by the Court as follows:

"If as an officer, charged with the duty of arresting MCCROSY, he attempted to make that arrest, and MCCROSY endeavored to escape by the back passage he was right in attempting to head him off. That would not only be justifiable, but it was his duty. It is the duty of an officer to face danger, and he is not bound to retreat when in the performance of his duty. According to the duty taken upon himself he was bound to endeavor to make the arrest, and he was bound to go forward and not retreat, and if it became necessary for him to use his pistol in the defence of his life, while in the discharge of that duty, it would be justifiable."

Under these instructions, CUNNINGHAM was acquitted.

Base Ball.

NEOSHO, OF NEW-UTRECHT, L. I., VS. IVANHOE, OF BROOKLYN.

These Clubs played a match on Saturday, upon the Ivanhoe grounds, Brooklyn, with the following score:

NEOSHO CLUB.	R.	L.	Runs.	IVANHOE.	R.	L.	Runs.
W. B. Bennett, c			10	De Glew, 1 b		0	7
R. Van Pelt, 1 b		2	8	Brown, c. f		2	6
M. Barnett, p		1	9	Beers, l. f		1	6
P. Van Pelt, 2 b		2	8	Bennett, p		1	5
S. Wardell, 3 b		3	6	McFaul, 2 b		2	3
P. D. Church, c. f		2	9	Vickner, c		4	3
V. D. Berger, l. f		2	7	Sneddon, s. s		5	3
W. Boyle, s. s		4	8	Orr, r. f		3	4
W. Wardell, s. s		6	3	Spowers, 3 b		3	4
Total		43		Total		32	

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Neosho	4	9	8	7	6	14	5	15	0	—68
Ivanhoe	2	12	7	4	3	7	1	4	0	—30

SCORER FOR NEOSHO—J. J. Carey.
SCORER FOR IVANHOE—Thomas F. Mason.
UMPIRE—P. O'Brien, of Atlantic Club.

THE SOUTHERN ULTIMATUM.

Important Speech of the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Yesterday a large concourse of people assembled in the City Hall Park, to hear their Representative in Congress address them, on his resignation of the high office which they have so long conferred upon him, and which he has so honorably and so ably filled.

After some remarks in relation to State policy,

Mr. STEPHENS said he was gratified that his conduct in the political field had been approved; and he would briefly let his audience know how the political questions which have agitated the country now stand. He alluded to his connection with the annexation of TEXAS—one of the most momentous questions, and the first which he had ever met with. It was a fiery ordeal, for he then stood in opposition to his friends; but a sense of duty impelled him to adopt the course he did. The secret history of the subject has never been written. The annexation of Texas secured four Slave States to the Union. Without claiming any honor for himself, he stated that the resolutions that passed the Senate were drawn up by himself and Brown, of Tennessee, and that Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. TYLER never saw them until they were in print. In 1850, Mr. HALE asked DANIEL WEBSTER, the great constitutional expounder, whether he thought it was constitutional to admit territory, with a guaranty of four Slave States, into the Union. Mr. WEBSTER replied, "I do!" This was one of the most gratifying events of his life. In six years, notwithstanding the disagreement and difficulties through which he passed, he lived to see the subject unanimously admitting, in the face of the world, that the act of admission was constitutional, and now men of all parties and creeds agree that it was right.

A greater and fearful crisis arose—that was the question of the power of Congress over the territories—whether new Slave States should be admitted, or whether the South should never expand or enlarge; whether our institutions should be starved out; whether the South should submit to degradation. He would not give the history of those times, but simply say, in regard to the path he took, it is past; what he did is done, but whether right or wrong, the record is made up. The South was successful; she asked nothing wrong from the North, and got only what was right. He was perfectly willing to remain in the Union; but simply said, stay the hand of oppression. As much as he loved and admired the Union, if the South was to be hammed and hedged in, he was for resistance; sooner than to submit to practical or theoretical questions of wrong, he was for resistance.

He believed truth would triumph; all the South wants is decision, union, patriotism. He believed in the power and omnipotence of truth, and would ask for nothing wrong. The great principle to be carried out is expansion—the right of the people of the South to go to the territories with their slave property, protected by the Constitution, on a platform of equal rights.

The question was fully settled as a principle that Congress should make no discrimination in regard to sectional rights in the territories, but that the people of each territory, when about to form a constitution as a State, should decide for themselves whether they should come into the Union as a Free or Slave State.

The Missouri Compromise doctrine, the Texas doctrine, the territorial doctrine of RUFUS KING in 1847, have all been abandoned. In the admission of this principle, it was not a triumph of the South, but a triumph of justice, truth and right. The settlement was fully up to the demands of the South. She never asks but for what is right. The principle is now settled that Congress shall abstain from all legislation on the subject of Slavery in the territories, whether as to the North or the South; and the territories are now open to all sections, and have the privilege of adopting Slavery or not as the people may choose, when they come to form a constitution. These measures, however, did not go as far as he wished; he would have Congress to give protection to Slave property in the public domain as long as it remained in a territorial condition.

Fates of empires have been settled by abstract questions. The Dred Scott decision was only in regard to one slave, but it contained an abstract question of great importance. Mr. STEPHENS cited several law cases where the interests immediately at stake were small, but wherein great abstract principles were contained; and asked where would have been the Dred Scott decision but for the debate in Congress? Let no man place too light an estimate upon theoretical questions. He cited our own revolution, which, as Mr. WEBSTER says, was "fought upon a preamble." The demand of the colonies for the removal of the tea and stamp duties were granted by the British Government; but the right of taxation was asserted in the very act of revocation, and upon that the Revolution was fought. Mr. STEPHENS here paid a passing compliment to Ireland and her patriots and orators, and quoted the language of EDMUND BURKE in regard to the action of the British Government. On the same principle, let no one be deceived, or place too small an estimate on public men in their discussions, even when they threaten a dissolution of the Union, and even on an abstract principle. He would not advise the South, or any portion of the Confederacy, to remain in the Union as a body in which they were not equal in all the principles of justice.

A majority of the South differed with him—not more than twenty-five men in Congress agreed with him—but he finally yielded to the decision of non-intervention, because it was not aggressive; and because it secured for all practical purposes what we wanted. If climate and soil do not favor Slavery, it will not go into the Territories.

Many thought all the discussion on the Slavery question had nothing in it; Slavery wouldn't go to Kansas, Nebraska, &c. what harm would be done if the Wilmot proviso was passed? It is true, it was an abstract principle which had been gained; but some of the greatest questions in the governments of the world have been abstract. He would advise as strong resistance to abstract as to practical questions. Nations which submit to abstract questions of wrong will not long maintain their independence. Let no man, then, say that all their discussion about Slavery in the Territories was for personal motives, and that all the details amounted to nothing.

His reasons for retiring was, that all these questions are now settled. Everything human is passing away—there is nothing eternal but change. Our bodies yield to this law; death is incident to all; and Governments are liable to the same law. The most powerful of the present day, even our own, must pass away. We know not when it must obey this law of change; he would not hasten its dissolution, but rather prolong its existence, and indulged in the hope that a far more glorious position even than the present one awaits us.

Mr. STEPHENS repeated that he had endeavored to discharge his duties faithfully. The settlement of the questions to which he had alluded was a practical good, if we are but true to ourselves; and we can divide Texas into five Slave States, and get Chihuahua, Sonora, &c., if we have the Slave population.

He had been asked, what are the prospects for the future? what is to become of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, and whether Slavery is as secure as it was?

As he said in 1850, he would repeat now—*there is very little prospect of the South settling any territory outside of Texas; in fact, little or no prospect at all, unless we increase our African stock.*

This question his hearers should examine in its length and breadth; he would do nothing more than present it, but it is as plain as anything that, unless the number of African stock be increased, we have not the population, and might as well abandon the race with our brethren of the North in the colonization of the Territories. It was not for him to advise on these questions, he only presented them; the people should think and act upon them. *If there are but few more Slave States it is not because of Abolitionism or the Wilmot Proviso, but simply for the want of people to settle them.* Cannot make States without people; rivers and mountains do not make them; *and Slave States cannot be made without Africans.* I am not telling you, he said, to do it, but it is a serious question concerning our political and domestic policy; and we do not want voters and declaimers so much as thinkers and reasoners. *It is useless to wage war about abstract rights, or to quarrel and accuse each other of unsoundness unless we get more Africans.*

Many had asked him what he thought of public sentiment on this question? He would reply, that the institution of Slavery is now stronger than it was sixteen years ago, when he entered Congress. Nothing improved like it—and it *is* now fixed firm and secure in its position.

In his judgment ours is the only Government consistent with nature. He did not agree with some as to the manner of meeting our opponents; while many persons were offended and astonished at the higher law doctrine of SEWARD, he believed, himself, in a higher law. He believed in a higher law of the Creator, and the Constitution must sustain and rest upon this higher law. The opponents of Slavery were endeavoring to make things equal (black and white people) which the Creator had made unequal. Our opponents, then, are warring against a principle, while we are warring for it.

Negro slavery is but in its infancy—it is a mere problem of our Government; our fathers didn't understand it. I grant that all the public men of the South were once against it; but they didn't understand it. It is for us to meet questions with the firmness which they did. The problem is not yet solved. Ours is not only the best, but is the only Government founded upon the principles of nature. ARISTOTLE and other ancient philosophers had failed in their theories of Government. Graduation is seen in everything in nature—in the flowery world, from the japonica down to the violet, in the vegetable kingdom, in the stars, and even in men. All government comes from the Creator. Statesmen never looked to this principle of gradation, but our Government is the only one founded on it; and our policy, our institutions, and African Slavery is founded on it. It is not for us to inquire into the great mysteries of nature; and it is most foolish to attempt to make things better than God made them. [Applause.]

Statesmen and private men should take things as God founded them, making the greatest amount of happiness out of the elements which we possess. We ought to increase and expand our institutions. If they do not increase the amount of happiness at all—black and white—then they ought to be abandoned. He repudiated the doctrine of the greatest happiness to the greatest number. One hundred persons have a right to have happiness at the expense and injury of ninety nine. If Slavery is not best for the African, and doesn't increase his happiness, it ought to be abolished. If it does, then our institutions are founded on nature—we are fulfilling our destiny, and we stand upon this higher law. He wouldn't support a constitution that was inconsistent with this higher law of nature. And until the "leopard can change his spots or the Ethiop his skin," don't tell me, he said, that it is unlawful to hold slaves.

He had been asked, with these views, what is to become of the country? Fanaticism had been spreading at the North, but Slavery is getting stronger, and will continue to get stronger, whether in the United States or out of it.

If the worst must come, let it come—he was not afraid of the consequences; in or out of the Union, Slavery will grow strong as time goes on.

When he entered Congress the Missouri Compromise excluded Slavery from the Territories; now it is not excluded from a portion of land over which floats our national flag!

He alluded to the Anti-Slavery sentiment which prevailed in Virginia in the early days of the Commonwealth, and argued that it is useless to war against the progress of events. Every restriction has been taken off Slavery; a Fugitive Slave law has been granted. There are more men at the North to day who believe in the social and moral condition of Slavery than when he went to Congress. WILBERFORCE'S theory has failed; CARLYLE has repudiated his Abolition doctrines; and even the London *Times* has partially kept up with him in his opinions. Freedom for the negro has been tried in the West India Islands and failed, and the defect is now attempted to be remedied by the introduction of Chinese coolies, under the title of "apprentices." They had better resort to the original state of things.

All, he continued, depends upon ourselves for the future. With our constitutional rights, and with the present principles of political policy, in his judgment, we are just as safe, and even safer than we ever we re We must remain united; if we are ever divided our day of doom will surely come. All nations, when they cease to grow, begin to die; we should, then, endeavor to expand and grow. Central America, Mexico, are all open to us. He does not believe that the country is large enough; but believes that a diversity of interests will strengthen the Government better than if all were homogeneous. He looks forward in the future to the acquisition of Cuba; but was never in favor of paying Spain much money for it—not more than one or two millions of dollars. If Cuba wants to come into the Union he would not ask Spain; but would be in favor of repealing the neutrality laws, so as to give our people a chance to help her in her wish.

He saw no reason why we should pay thirty millions for it; we have already spent several millions in preventing Americans from going to Cuba—and he wants the United States to quit holding the Island while Spain shins it. [Cries of "Go on! go on!"]

The best time to quit, resumed the speaker, is when nobody wants you to quit. What I have said about the principles of Slavery is a new thing. Philosophers never thought much about a government founded on nature. All things now are slow in development, &c. He alluded to the theories of COPERNICUS, of GALILEO, of ADAM SMITH, of WATTS, of NEWTON, of FULTON; to the steamboat, the telegraph, &c.; all were slow in development, and the same principle will apply to our Government.

He would now take his farewell leave. My race is done, said he, my career is ended—whether for good or evil, the record has been made up.

He would not say that he would never hold office under any emergency, for that would be insolent; but if any great emergency should arise, even if it were necessary to shoulder his musket in defence of his country—though he could not do much in that way—yet he would hold himself ready to obey the call of his country. But there was no office under Heaven which he would have in preference to that of Representative—and particularly from the Eighth District.

In conclusion, he wishes peace, happiness and long life to all his hearers, prosperity to the country, and that our institutions might bless millions yet unborn as they had blessed us.

Mr. STEPHENS sat down amid the applause of those who had the opportunity and the gratification to hear him.

The Oberlin Rescuers—Their Reception at Home.

The Oberlin Rescuers, released from prison, took the first train for their homes. According to a six column report in the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, the wives and little ones, the great men of the village of Oberlin, the strangers within its gates, and all the neighborhood, vied with each other (June 6) in doing honor to the "martyrs. Prof. MORGAN made a speech at the cars; "Father" KEEP addressed his Christian brethren; Prof. PECK (Editor of the *Rescuer*) received an exceedingly warm greeting, and made a long speech; the Town Council entered a "Minute" upon its official Record to commemorate the event,—and there was a lively season generally.

The following is the record ordered to be placed on he books of the town:

RESOLUTION OF OBERLIN.

Resolved, That this meeting request the Town Council to enter the following minute upon the Records of the Village of Oberlin:

The citizens of Oberlin assembled in Tappan Hall, June 6, 1859, to welcome home from prison Messrs. Peck, Plumb, Fitch, W. Bynes, Windsor, Lincoln, H. Bynes, J. Watson, D. Watson, Bartlett, Lyman, and Scott, who, rather than give the least countenance to the Fugitive Slave Act, have lain eighty-four days in Cleveland jail, under indictment for the rescue of a fugitive slave from the custody of a United States Marshal, give devout thanks to Almighty God for the grace which has enabled them patiently, faithfully and firmly to maintain the contest against that iniquitous enactment till the Government has asked for quarter, and has volunteered the proposition to release the Lorain *criminals* under the Fugitive Act, on condition that Lorain will relinquish the United States *executors* of the Act.

To our faithful friends we express our warmest gratitude and our unqualified commendation for the firmness, the wisdom and the fidelity with which they have maintained our common cause.

And finally, in view of all the consequences attendant upon this prosecution, and all the light shed upon the subject, we unanimously express our greatly increased abhorrence of the Fugitive Slave Act, and avow our determination that no fugitive slave shall ever be taken from Oberlin, either with or without a warrant, if we have power to prevent it.

Passed unanimously July 6, 1859.

Prof. PECK remarked in the course of his speech:

In the months of trial now brought to a happy close, it has been the lot of myself and my associates to be called upon to make in behalf of the cause of God and Humanity, frequent and practical surrenders of things dear to us. And in every case the thing surrendered has been more then restored to us. We have offered health and even life upon the altar of duty. The sacrifice has been restored to us in the consciousness we have had that our lives were being used to good purpose, and that in the privilege of looking iniquity "framed into law" in the face without quailing or faltering we were being amply paid for our self-sacrifice. We have surrendered home with daily comforts and constantly renewing endearments. But home and kindred—wives and children—have never before been so dear, and have never before so stirred our best affections and kindled our tenderest delights as while we were making the sacrifice of them. We have given up our usual associations, have separated us from you whom we love so well. And yet we have found, in our isolation, closest

The New-York Times, Monday, July 11, 1859

Books, Authors and Artists.

The dearest season of the year in this country for authors and artists is Midsummer. They are outlaws and artists of the world, indulge in a long exile; the authors repose languidly under the shade of their written, and the artists retire to the coolest and most picturesque spots the earth affords to smoke their meerschaums and sketch. Of course, the latter necessitates a good deal of baggage, and that is why the artist is a far more expensive person to keep than the author. The latter can do with a change of linen, a portmanteau and an album, while the former requires a whole studio of traps, and a ton of luggage is the least he can travel with. Then, the author can write anywhere, and his inspiration is not dependent upon the weather, while the artist must have a north light, and cannot paint in the rain. Hence, the author is always ready to start, and the artist is generally behindhand with his packing, and has to be hurried off by the last train. Then, the author can write in the cars, and the artist cannot paint in a railway carriage, and so on, and so on, to the end of the chapter.

Just now, the artists are all off, and the authors are getting ready to go. Mr. Church, the great landscape painter, has gone to the Andes, Mr. Bierstadt to the Rocky Mountains, Mr. Kensett to the Adirondacks, Mr. Gifford to Newport, Mr. Hart to Lake George, Mr. Casilear to Lake Champlain, Mr. Durand to the Catskills, Mr. Huntington to Saratoga, Mr. Cropsey to Greenwood Lake, Mr. Rossiter to Rockaway, Mr. Whittredge to Lake Winnipiseogee, Mr. Lang to Nahant, Mr. Colman to Europe, Mr. Leutze to Washington, Mr. Ehninger to Cape May, Mr. Ferris to Long Branch, Mr. Hicks to Sing Sing, Mr. Ingham to Niagara, Mr. Rothermel to Gettysburg, Mr. Lambdin to Trenton, Mr. Peale to Bergen Woods, Mr. Hoppin to Rockaway, Mr. Hubbard to Hartford, Mr. Richards to Newport, Mr. Hennessy to Cincinnati, Mr. Hays to Pittsburg, Mr. Hamilton to Lake George

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

New-York, July 6, 1853.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

NELSON J. WATERBURY,
WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justice Edmonds.

GENERAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Mr. Brady closed the argument, and the Court reserved its decision.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHERN AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC, for 1853, containing a list of Planters, Merchants, Factors, Commission Merchants, Shipping Houses, Steamboats, Railroads, Canals, Banks, Insurance Companies, Public Officers, Colleges, Academies, Churches, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Conveyances, Rates of Freight, Passage, Commissions, Drayage, Wharfage, Storage, Pilotage, Towage, Lighterage, Insurance, Interest, Exchange, Duties, Tonnage, Time of Sailing of Vessels, Distances, Population, Statistics, Tables, Rules, Regulations, Maps, Engravings, &c. &c. &c. Price 25 cents. For sale by all Booksellers and Newsmen. Published by J. D. TORRY, 121 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEAPER WONDER!
THE
GREAT WONDER!
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
FRENCH'S
FOOT-PRESS WONDER!
A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SEWING MACHINE!
Only $10!
Every Family should have one!
Every Tailor must have one!
Every Shoemaker can have one!
Every Saddler will have one!
Every Boy can have one!
Every Girl will have one!
Every Man, Woman and Child will have one!
Every Body will have one!
Every Body will have one!
Every Body

The New-York Times, Monday, July 11, 1864.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamships Wyoming and Argo, with details of the operations before Petersburg, a summary of which we published on Saturday morning, are now due at this port. The Wyoming left Liverpool on the 30th ult., and the latter on the 30th. She also brings three days later news by way of Halifax, which we published in an extra on Saturday morning.

The steamship Arago, which brought the Bremen mail, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The Cunard steamship Africa, Capt. Leitch, left Liverpool for this port on the 30th ult., and the latter on the 1st inst. She brings 61 passengers and $141,000 in specie.

The Cunard steamship Asia, Capt. Lang, left Liverpool for Boston on the 30th ult., and the latter on the 1st inst. She brings 152 passengers and $250,000 in specie.

The Cunard steamship Scotia, Capt. Judkins, left Liverpool for this port on the 30th ult., and the latter on the 1st inst. She brings 141 passengers and $1,000,000 in specie.

The report of the City Inspector exhibits an increase in the mortality of the week ending last Saturday over the preceding week of 69 deaths, as compared with the week ending July 2d, 1864. The total number of deaths during the week was 477, of which 261 were males and 216 females. Of these there died of consumption 61; of convulsions, 41; of diarrhœa of children under five years of age, 141; of inflammation of the brain, 16; of inflammation of the lungs, 42; of marasmus, 29; of scarlet fever, 6; of typhoid fever, 15; of typhus fever, 4; of small-pox, 1; of cholera infantum, 10; of dysentery, 4; of disease of the heart, 15; of disease of the liver, 5; of disease of the kidneys, 4; of disease of the bladder, 1; of disease of the uterus, 1; of disease of the bowels, 1; of disease of the spine, 1; of disease of the throat, 1; of disease of the joints, 1; of disease of the stomach, 1; of disease of the prostate gland, 1; of disease of the ovaries, 1; of disease of the testicles, 1; of disease of the generative organs, 1; of disease of the mesentery, 1; of disease of the pancreas, 1; of disease of the groin, 1; of disease of the urethra, 1; of disease of the abdomen, 1; of disease of the lungs and throat, 1; of disease of the lungs and heart, 1; of disease of the lungs and liver, 1; of disease of the lungs and kidneys, 1; of disease of the lungs and bowels, 1; of disease of the lungs and stomach, 1; of disease of the lungs and spine, 1; of disease of the lungs and pleura, 1; of disease of the lungs and abscess, 1; of disease of the lungs and ulceration, 1; of disease of the lungs and hemorrhage, 1; of disease of the lungs and dropsy, 1; of disease of the lungs and cancer, 1; of disease of the lungs and bronchitis, 1; of disease of the lungs and pleurisy

DRY GOODS.

NO. 321 BROADWAY,
CORNER
OF SPRING-ST.
OPENING SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
OF
FANCY-GLASS BURNER DRY GOODS
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
C. G. HOOK,
No. 321 BROADWAY,
Late W. B. Read,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Open from 7½ A.M. to 6 P.M.
Will close on and after
MONDAY, July 11,
AT 12 M.,
AND REMAIN CLOSED
UNTIL TUESDAY, 26th inst.,
AT 8 A.M.,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF INVENTORYING.
C. G. HOOK,
No. 321 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BLACK AND COLORED SILKS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
All to be sold as a
Great Sacrifice.
All to be sold at a
Great Sacrifice.
All to be sold as a
Great Sacrifice.
All to be sold as a
Great Sacrifice.
All to be sold as

MEDICAL.

CHOLERA CONCAS SYRUPS.

A REMEDY FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

CHOLERA CAN BE PREVENTED.

CHOLERA CAN BE CURED.

CHOLERA CAN BE AVOIDED.

CHOLERA CAN BE ARRESTED.

CHOLERA CAN BE CONQUERED.

CHOLERA CAN BE MASTERED.

CHOLERA CAN BE DESTROYED.

CHOLERA CAN BE EXTERMINATED.

CHOLERA CAN BE ANNIHILATED.

CHOLERA CAN BE EXTINGUISHED.

CHOLERA CAN BE ANNULLED.

CHOLERA CAN BE ANNIHILAT

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH LAWS.—Shortly after Police Commissioner Acting Superintendent Kennedy, which signified their power and intentional duty, in addition to enforcing the Sunday laws, naturally [illegible] to assert their rights to supremacy. And this opinion prevailed, as soon as it was given, that the [illegible] saloon-keepers, who, in spite of repeated notifications have insisted in selling on the Sunday in defiance of law, became generally alarmed at the anticipated demonstration, and many voluntarily closed their places yesterday, believing that otherwise they would be forced to close. Comparatively few were forced, however, as nor orders were issued. Throughout the City, even in those portions where hitherto liquor has flowed freely, scarcely a drop could be had for "love or money," and when it was obtained it was only dispensed to those in whom the vendor felt he could place confidence. The doors of the closed stores, of course, [illegible] quiet Sabbath, which, contrasted with those of four weeks ago, at once shows the good result of even the partial attempt at stopping the sale of liquor. Nowhere was the effect more marked than at the various Police Courts, where heretofore the Sunday committals for drunkenness have numbered scores or from 20 to 30 in each court, while yesterday they scarcely exceeded a dozen throughout the City. General-Superintendent PILGRIM, accompanied by Deputy CARPENTER, visited a large portion of the City, including Yorkville, Harlem and Bloomingdale, yesterday in a carriage, to notice how the Sunday law was observed; and it is understood he will familiarize himself with what is done, and how the laws are transgressed, before he takes any [illegible]

FUNERAL SERMON OF THE REV. A. KINGSMAN NOTT.—The funeral of the Rev. A. KINGSMAN NOTT, who was interred at Forth Ashley, took place yesterday, at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, over which he was pastor at the time of his death. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the street for nearly two blocks in front of the CHURCH was blockaded by those who were unable to obtain an entrance. At 3 P. M. the services commenced. They consisted of prayer, singing and addresses by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, the Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, the Rev. Mr. CURTIS, and Professor WAYLAND, of Madison University. The coffin, in which deceased lay, stood in front of the pulpit. It was of rosewood, silver mounted, and on the top were wreaths of evergreen and white flowers. The coffin bore the inscription, "A. KINGSMAN NOTT, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in New York. Born March 23, 1824. Died July 7, 1859, in his 36th year." Following the address the body was exposed to view. As in the case with several who are drowned, the features still preserved a very life like expression. The remains were conveyed to the Second street Cemetery, and placed in a vault, to await a decision as to their final disposition. The members of the Church are anxious for his interment here, and his immediate friends and relatives desire his removal to his native town near Rochester.

THE EFFECTS OF BAD COMPANY.—Captain WILLIAM TOMPKINS, a ship-master, was admitted to the City Hospital, on Saturday, partially demented. He was found by Sergeant PRESTON and Officers WOODRIDGE and JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward, in a house of prostitution in Howard-street. In a moment of consciousness, TOMPKINS told the officers that he arrived here a week ago from Key West, Florida, and was enticed into JENNIE'S house, by means of which he was not aware. There a design had been formed by the landlord and CHARLOTTE BATES, one of the boarders, to rob him. To accomplish that they had drugged his liquor, and so kept him in a stupor or demented condition. They had in this way taken away from him most of the gold with which he entered the house. Justice CORNELL issued warrants for the arrest of Mrs. BATES and JENNIE, and they were detained for examination. Both, however, deny TOMPKINS'S charge, and state he spent his money in making costly presents to Mrs. BATES, and in treating her to drives on the avenue, on which occasions it was usual for him to spend from $10 to $20.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that during the past week there were 467 deaths in the City—an increase of 77 as compared with the number during the week last previous, and 15 more than occurred in the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number 276 were men, 31 women, 109 boys and 141 girls. There were 61 deaths of diseases of the brain and nerves, 8 of the generative organs, 19 of the heart and blood vessels, 108 of the lungs and throat, one of old age, 28 of eruptive fevers and skin diseases, 43 stillborn and premature births, 134 of diseases of the stomach and other digestive organs, 28 of uncertain complaints, 3 of the urinary organs, and 24 from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 276 were natives of the United States, 68 of Ireland, 17 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—On Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, some boys playing with matches near a stable belonging to the New York Ice Company, in West Twenty-first-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, accidently threw one into the stable, and the building was set on fire and destroyed. Loss about $100, and not insured. The flames communicated to the coal yard of PHILLIPS & OAKLEY adjoining, and damaged their stock to the extent of about $50; not insured. A platoon of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, under command of Sergeant CARVER, checked an attempt between two rival fire companies to get up a fight. The Third District alarm at 11½ P. M., yesterday, was caused by flames appearing again in the yard of PHILLIPS & OAKLEY, but the fire was put out with trifling damage.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE ON FIRE.—The Seventh District alarm of 3¼ o'clock on Sunday morning, was caused by the discovery of a fire in the National Theatre, in Chatham-street, by JAMES F. SCANNON, then night watchman employed on the premises. SCANNON gave the alarm, and the firemen were promptly on hand and extinguished the flames. The damage is about $600, and is fully covered by insurance in city offices. The fire originated on the upper portion of one of the flights of stairs on the stage; and it is supposed a spark communicating was employed in a new piece on Saturday night, set fire to the same scenery and thus caused such destruction. The building is owned by GASSMAN and Mr. JONES. The lessee is Miss BELLE CARR.

A SEWING MACHINE DEMONSTRATION.—A few days ago the employes of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company spent several hours happily in the park at East Bridgeport, Conn. The exercises consisted of addresses, music by the Wheeler and Wilson Brass Band, singing, dancing, &c. The 500 employes, with their families and immediate friends to the number of about 2,000 persons, partook of a sumptuous dinner, which was followed by appropriate sentiments and responses. Everything passed off in the most joyous and harmonious manner. The enjoyment of the manufactory of this Company is being vigorously pressed forward. When completed, it will cover an area of nearly four acres of ground, with the capacity of turning out 60,000 sewing machines per annum.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST ON PATRICK CONGDON.—Further testimony in the case of CONGDON who died from a knife wound in the abdomen, received in a row in the Oregon House, Fulton-street on the night of the 1st of February last, was taken a the Coroner's office, Ward Station-house, yesterday, by Coroner JACKMAN. No evidence was elicited to show who stabbed the deceased, and a verdict was rendered of "death from the effects of a stab inflicted by some person or persons unknown."

SUICIDE.—ANDREW CORMACK, 37 years of age, committed suicide on Saturday by jumping into the North River, in the immediate vicinity of his house corner of Thirty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue. He was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens at the time. Coroner GAMMAN held the inquest, and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

SALE OF THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—The Collins steamers Baltic, Atlantic and Arctic, were sold at private sale, on Saturday, by BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., the participators of the United States and Liverpool Mail Steamship Company, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company, conjointly.

THE BANDALL'S ISLAND CHILDREN.—The children of the institution located on Randall's Island were entertained on the grounds of the institution on Saturday, by the performances of Seyrist's Minstrels, assisted by a company of [illegible] Master BARUM, of course, made suitable re-

DROWNED.—A young man, [illegible] at the foot of North [illegible] was drowned at the foot of the docks. His body was [illegible] the water, but life had left it. Coroner [illegible] held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered [illegible] the facts.

YOUNG REPUBLICAN.—The following is a list of the above institution to July 8, 1859: Number entered on roll to date, since last report, 214; discharged, 211; died, 4; remaining on roll, 214; females, 48.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The Seventh Regiment Association met at Association Hall on Friday night, for the purpose of considering the resignation of Col. EMMONS, and the election of two from each Company who are to endeavor to induce the Col. to reconsider.

FELL FROM A WALL.—The aged woman, Mrs. CORNELIUS, who fell into an open cellar in Greenwich and Cherry streets, on the 8th instant, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" rendered. She was buried at Potter's Field.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—JOHN O'BRIEN, a native of Ireland, died at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, from injuries accidentally received by his falling from a scaffold on which he stood painting a house in Wall-street, near Broadway.

COUNTERFEITS.—The following is a list of counterfeit notes on the Liberty Bank, Fredericksburg, Virginia:

[illegible] Denomination—A young man, [illegible] at the foot of North [illegible] was drowned at the foot of the docks. His body was [illegible] the water, but life had left it. Coroner [illegible] held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered [illegible] the facts.

YOUNG REPUBLICAN.—The following is a list of the above institution to July 8, 1859: Number entered on roll to date, since last report, 214; discharged, 211; died, 4; remaining on roll, 214; females, 48.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The Seventh Regiment Association met at Association Hall on Friday night, for the purpose of considering the resignation of Col. EMMONS, and the election of two from each Company who are to endeavor to induce the Col. to reconsider.

FELL FROM A WALL.—The aged woman, Mrs. CORNELIUS, who fell into an open cellar in Greenwich and Cherry streets, on the 8th instant, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" rendered. She was buried at Potter's Field.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—JOHN O'BRIEN, a native of Ireland, died at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, from injuries accidentally received by his falling from a scaffold on which he stood painting a house in Wall-street, near Broadway.

COUNTERFEITS.—The following is a list of counterfeit notes on the Liberty Bank, Fredericksburg, Virginia:

Photographic Establishment.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 349 and 543 Broadway, New-York, and
205 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Cards, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes
Colored and Finished in every style of the art.

CROSS & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
Trust Building,
New-York.
Dinner, 12 to 3 P. M.
Private Rooms for Parties.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MORTALITY.—DR. BOYD, Health Officer, reports 181 deaths for the week ending Saturday last. Although this is about a fair average of deaths for this season of the year, physicians and druggists are unanimous in their opinions that the City is unusually healthy. The druggists say that their business is one-half less now than last year at this time. The deaths of the last week are classified as follows: Men, 16; women, 29; boys, 48; girls, 42; adults, 36; children, 86; males, 89; females, 62; colored persons, 1. *Diseases*: There were only 7 deaths by consumption—a very small number; 6 by accidents; 7 by fevers—2 of which were scarlet fever; 7 by intemperance; 1 small-pox; 1 old age. The remaining deaths were from the following diseases: Bright's disease of the kidneys, congestion of the lungs, dysentery, hooping-cough, inflammation of bowels, disease of heart, inflammation of heart, phlebitis, scrofula, sores and ulceration of bowels, 1 each; bleeding from womb, lock-jaw, inflammation of lungs, inflammation of throat, measles, palsy, 2 each; diarrhœa, dropsy, 3 each; dropsy of the head and stillborn, 4 each; congestion of the brain and inflammation of the brain, 5 each; croup, 6; marasmus, 7; convulsions, 8; and cholera infantum, 12. Thirteen of the 181 who died were over 60 years of age, the oldest being 93. Ninety-two were natives of the United States.

BOY KILLED AT THE NEW FERRY.—At 6½ o'clock last evening a boy, six years old, named THEO. BROOME, was instantly killed by being crushed at the new ferry slip at the foot of Hudson-avenue. It appears that the boy was sitting on the string piece of the pier at the side of the float. A boat coming, jarred the pier so that he fell forward between the fender and the string piece, where his head was caught and crushed. It was all the work of an instant. A man named ROBERT CAMPBELL was sitting near the boy when he toppled over, and caught him by the legs and had hold of him when he was killed, but had not time to get him out before the accident. The deceased was taken to the Second Precinct Station, where it remained until 9 o'clock before it was identified. His father is ROBERT BROOME, lighterman, who resides at No. 245 Jefferson-street. The family supposed that the boy was at the house of an aunt until a servant girl, who had identified the body, notified them of the accident.

ANOTHER CHURCH IN DIFFICULTY.—The officers of the Episcopal Church at Oyster Bay, decided to dismiss their pastor, the Rev. Mr. RANSOM, and gave him the usual notice to quit. This was on or about the 1st inst. The officers finding that the pastor was determined to continue his preaching for the Society, on the 3d inst. locked and barred the Church to prevent him from gaining admission. On Sunday, the 3d, the Rev. Mr. RANSOM, with several friends, proceeded to the church, armed with a variety of deadly weapons, forced open the doors, and services were held as usual. On Monday the officers again locked up the house, and set a guard to watch the premises. Yesterday, a party headed by the pastor, stormed the church again—opened the doors and had the usual Sunday service. The difficulty creates much excitement in the village, but we understand that before another Sabbath, legal aid will be invoked to prevent a breach of the peace.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 1, Bennett vs. The City of Brooklyn; 2, Cardiff ex. Pasquay; 3, McNulty and wife vs. The City of Brooklyn; 4, Briggs and others ex. Rowe; 5, Oster and other vs. Egan and other; 6, Vanderhoef ex. The Brooklyn and Williamsburgh Ferry Companies; 7, Riley vs. Moran and wife; 8, McGahn vs. McGin; 9, Wood vs. Robinson; 10, Eissman vs. Eissner and other; 11, Parsons vs. Hanley; 12, Rensman and wife vs. The Williamsburgh Ferry Company; 13, McCormick vs. Backus; 14, Same vs. Same; 15, Bisbee, Administratrix, vs. The City of Brooklyn; 16, Laverick vs. Hill; 17, Chadbourne vs. Jack; 18, Horton vs. Bartlett; 19, Poynes ex. Cook; 20, Campbell, Jr., and wife vs. Slattery. No causes will be reserved.

OUTRAGE.—Two men, named JOHN RAY, glass-cutter, 19 years old, and THOMAS GRAHAM, lather, aged 22, at an early hour on Saturday morning entered the house No. 10 State street, and attempted to violate the person of the occupant, Mrs. ELIZABETH MORRELL. Her screams prevented the parties from accomplishing their purpose, and in attempting to quiet her they stabbed her in the face with a knife. Officer EASON, of the First Precinct, heard the disturbance, and reached the house just after the two men named above had left. He succeeded in arresting them, however, during the night, and yesterday they were committed by Justice BLAGDEN for examination.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A Sanitory Association has been organized and the following-named persons elected as officers: President, GEORGE HALL; Vice-Presidents, A. N. BELL and WM. WALL; Recording Secretary, J. B. JONES; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. ADAMS; Treasurer, H. J. CULLEN.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—There was no special order issued for closing the liquor shops yesterday, but a majority of the more respectable dealers closed their places voluntarily.

SHOOTING.—A man, named JOHN MOORE, on Saturday night shot a man, named DANL. HUGHS, in the leg, on Raymond-street, for an alleged insult to his wife. Both were arrested.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—MICHAEL KENNEDY was arrested yesterday by Officer CASLER, of the Fourth Precinct Police, for robbing the carpenter's shop of WM. ANDERSON of a quantity of tools. The accused was committed to answer.

ITEMS.—Counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of Weston, Pa., were circulated in this city on Saturday last.....The Rev. Dr. S. H. COX will occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church during the present month.....The alarm of fire at 10½ o'clock Saturday morning was caused by the partial burning of a two-story frame dwelling at the corner of Myrtle and Nostrand avenues, occupied by JOHN CORNELIUS.....JOHN PENGELL, who stabbed JOHN MCGARRY on Navins-street the night of the 3d inst., was arrested in New-York yesterday and committed for examination.....The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Java-street, Greenpoint, yesterday. The deceased was apparently about 40 years old, and has been in the water several weeks.....Two sermons were delivered in City Hall square yesterday by an itinerant preacher.

THE BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT WOODBURY, CONN.—The Bi-Centennial Celebration of the first settlement of the town of Woodbury, took place on Monday and Tuesday, July 4 and 5. Early on the first day, there was an immense in-gathering from Roxbury, Southbury, Washington and other villages that have been formed from the old town of Woodbury, besides a host of the descendants of early settlers and former inhabitants of the town. It is estimated that from ten to fifteen thousand persons were present. The procession, combining the different delegations from various towns, was nearly two miles long. The large tent, belonging to Yale College, capable of containing over two thousand persons, was erected near the centre of the village, and in this the exercises were held. First, an appropriate address welcoming the emigrants was delivered by NATHANIEL STARR, Esq., who was followed by WM. CURTISS, Esq., the historian of that town, in an address in which all the principal events in the history of ancient Woodbury were related. The Dinner, by no means the least feature of the celebration, was served in another tent. The arrangements were partially in rustic style, the guests being supplied on bass-wood and other primitive dishes, served up in wood and pewter, relics of the olden time; while there was no lack of a sufficiency of dishes served in modern manner, and duly appreciated by appetites more modern than moderate.

NORWEGIAN IMMIGRANTS.—The Toronto *Globe* July 7, says: On Tuesday last the steamer *Bremanger* landed in Toronto one hundred and fifty Norwegian emigrants, who were all bound to the Western States. They were forwarded to Chicago *via* Collingwood. A more desirable class of emigrants it is impossible to obtain. They were well clothed, and about three-fourths possessed of sufficient money to purchase land and establish themselves there. Unlike those which, their education is superior to that of the generality of emigrants, all the adults being able to read and write. In the last emigration report, I have expressed that many of these people whom could come, as anticipated, would settle in Canada; but, apparently, all, with very few exceptions, have gone to the Western States.

GREAT REDUCTION!

In consequence of the cold weather in June, we have still not so large a stock of summer clothing on hand, which we are determined not to carry over, and have therefore concluded to make a great reduction of prices on all summer goods.

As every garment is marked at the lowest selling figure, the purchaser will be enabled to see the reduction made on those figures.

This will afford a great opportunity for every one to supply themselves from a very large stock of fashionable summer clothing at extremely low prices. The same reduction is made on our large stock of boys' and children's clothing.

The warm season is only beginning.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 259, 259, and 259 Broadway.

WORTH READING AND THINKING ABOUT.

"Swaingre's Old London Dock Gin" having superseded the so-called "Gins"—"Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," &c., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an *old* and *pure* Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.

A. M. SWAINGRE & Co.
(Established 1778.)
Sole Importers.
No. 226 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Although slow of belief in such matters, the hospital surgeons of Europe have adopted these great remedies. When ever they are used, dyspepsia, scrofula, liver complaint, and eruptive disorders disappear.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 9.

$3,000	Ohio 6s, '60	93¾	50	Pacific M. S. Co.	83
2,000	do.	93¾	200	do.	83¾
5,000	Virginia 6s	95	5	do.	83¾
5,000	Miss. State 6s	81½	200	Reading R.	41
41,000	do.	82¼	200	do.	41¼
15,000	do.	82¾	15	Ill. Central R.	91
10,000	do.	83	50	Del. Lack. & W. R.	43
5,000	do.	82¾	2	Michigan Cen. R.	40¾
5,000	do.	82¾	50	do.	40¾
5,000	do.	83	50	do.	40¾
3,000	North Carolina 6s	93	50	do.	40¾
500	Brock. C. W. L.	100	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	24¾
6,000	Han. & St. J. 8s	71½	250	do.	24¾
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8s	100	600	do.	24¾
	M. S. & N. I. 8s	80	100	do.	24¾
3,000	M. & H. R. 8s	91	100	do.	24¾
500	Ill. Cen. R.	91	100	do.	24¾
5,000	do.	82¾	11	do.	24¾
5,000	do.	82¾	50	do.	24¾
5,000	L. E. & W. 1. M. 2d	71¾	100	Panama Railroad	116¾
200	N. Y. Central R.	73¾	100	do.	116
1,000	do.	73¾	200	do.	116
10,000	Han. & St. J. 1st mtg 6s	93	200	do.	116
15	Bank of New-York	100¼	110	do.	116¼
100	National Bank	101¾	300	Galena & Chic. R.	63¼
10	Bank State of N. Y.	100	500	do.	63¼
44	Ocean Bank	85	100	do.	63¼
40	Am. Exch. Bank	101¾	100	do.	63¾
10	Bank N. America	102	50	do.	63
11	Commonwealth Bk.	105½	550	Cleve. & Tol. R.	24½
50	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	99	600	do.	24¾
26	Penn. Coal Co.	83¼	9	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	60
50	do.	83¾	50	do.	59¾
50	do.	83¾	50	do.	59¾

MONDAY, July 11—A. M.

The returns of our Foreign Trade, published a few days since, for the Fiscal Year 1859, ending 30th June, are suggestive of several points of comparison with the previous commercial history of the country. We make the Foreign Imports, consumed by the People, about $311,100,000, which sum is exceeded by the consumption of only one previous year, 1857, and yet not so large in the consumption *per capita* as in 1856 or 1857, and only a small fraction larger than 1853 or 1854, viz

Imports of every class, New-York	$220,236,000
All other ports (nine months official)	$82,964,000
Three months' estimate	32,000,000—$114,964,000
Total for United States, June 30, 1859	$335,100,000
Foreign Goods re-exported	$16,000,000
Foreign Specie re-exported	8,000,000—$24,000,000
Imports, consumed	$311,100,000

FOREIGN GOODS CONSUMED—SEVEN YEARS.

Years.	Imports Consumed.	Population.	Consumed Per Capita.
1853	$240,450,000	28,000,000	$10 00
1854	279,713,000	28,750,000	10 60
1855	210,000,000	28,000,000	9 79
1856	308,561,000	27,400,000	10 68
1857	326,914,000	28,500,000	11 63
1858	251,737,000	29,500,000	8 56
1859*	311,100,000	30,000,000	10 17

*Last quarter, partly estimated.

We remark, on the other side, the account that the ordinary Export of Domestic Produce for the year is the largest, with a single exception, in the history of our Commerce. It falls less than five millions below the exceptional year, June 30, 1857.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS UNITED STATES FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Years.	Produce Ordinary.	Produce of Gold Mines.
1853	$199,869,000	$23,266,000
1854	213,158,000	34,478,000
1855	192,751,000	52,567,000
1856	266,430,000	41,537,000
1857	278,905,000	56,075,000
1858	251,351,000	33,356,000
1859*	274,057,000	54,415,000

*Last quarter partly estimated.

The Exports of every class for 1859 are:

In Produce Ordinary	$274,057,000
Produce of Gold Mines	54,415,000
Foreign Goods and Specie	24,000,000
Total of all Exports	$352,472,000
All Imports as above	335,100,000
Balance in favor United States	$17,282,000

The average Export of the Produce of the *American Gold Mines, as above, is about $42,300,000*, while the gross product of the Mines is reckoned, *within safe bounds*, at an average of $57,500,000. The popular estimate is, in round numbers, sixty millions a year, or $5,000,000 ℔ month, of which three-fifths pass through New-York. The California figures for 1854 were $57,742,000 and for 1856 after the Assay and Coinage were established at San Francisco, they rose above $60,000,000. The run of production for '57, '58 and '59 has been quite even.

Domestic Product of Gold, as averaged, for seven years	$402,500,000
Domestic Export, net	296,335,000
Balance in country	$106,115,000

This result nearly corresponds with the Coinage and Export tables of the Treasury Department, as *follows*:

Mint returns 1853–'58	$346,023,000
Estimated for 1859	51,000,000
Total, seven years	$397,023,000
Net Export	290,335,000
Balance	$106,688,000

The following table we have compiled to show the relative bearing of the great staples of Cotton, Bullion and Bread and Provisions to the general or gross Export of the country for seven years. In the gross figures are included the Export clearances of every description, together with the Foreign Goods and Foreign Specie reëxported. In the outside column we add the per centage of Miscellaneous articles. Under the per centage of Bullion we include only the Domestic product, or the difference between the gross Export of Specie and the Foreign Specie received as *in transitu*, such as Mexican dollars and Spanish doubloons—the latter embraced in the Miscellaneous Export.

EXPORTS IN GROSS AND PER CENTAGE OF EACH.

Year.	Gross Export.	Cotton.	Bullion.	Prod.	Miscell.
1853	$230,976,000	47½	10	14½	28
1854	278,941,000	53¾	12¾	23¾	30½
1855	275,185,000	52	18¾	14¾	37
1856	326,964,000	59½	13	24	23½
1857	362,960,000	57	16	20¾	26½
1858	324,644,000	46½	10¾	15½	33½
1859	352,472,000	46½	15½	10	28
Average of 7 years		50¼	13½	17¾	29¾

The Foreign trade at the port of New-York or the past week was less active in the entry of General Foreign Merchandise, though large in Dry Goods. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $4,482,172, against $2,456,960 *same week last year. The Export of Domestic* Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $1,136,682, against $1,286,263 same week last year. The Export of Specie, including $648,000 by the Steamer for Southampton on Saturday, is $1,299,855, against $564,969 same week last season. The Sub-Treasury balance has run pretty near even through the week, the sales of new Treasury Bills bearing 5½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum, by the Sub-Treasurer, making up the difference between the disbursements and the receipts from Customs. The balance on Saturday afternoon is $4,278,449 against $4,398,710 at the close of the previous week. The loss of Specie on the Bank Averages, to be made up this afternoon, will scarcely equal the Foreign Export, as several considerable sums have been received from New-Orleans by coast steamer and Boston by express. The present week will have the advantage of the semi-monthly remittance from California, due to-morrow or next day. The sum shipped from San Francisco by the Mail steamer, is known to be $1,904,000, of which about $1,000,000 will probably come to New-York. The opposition steamer left at the same time, but we are advised that all the treasure was taken by the regular line. The arrangements of this line with the United States Mail Company (Roberts') on the Atlantic side will terminate by limitation on the 15th October next, in anticipation of which we learn that a purchase of the Collins' steamers was completed for the Pacific Mail Company on Saturday, and that these fine vessels—the *Adriatic, Baltic* and *Atlantic*—will soon be placed in line, so as to place the entire business of the Company hence to California under a single interest. The full particulars of the arrangement are not yet made public. That it will greatly add to the general trade and travel of California over the Panama route, there seems little question, since besides adding to the facilities and comfort of the route, it will probably stimulate an active competition for business from rival parties.

The Trade returns for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, having been completed and published in tabular form a few days ago, we now resume our weekly comparisons as for the calendar year beginning 1st January last, since when, to 1st July, the Import entries at the port of New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, were $126,630,000
Add week in July 4,434,173

Total to date	$132,031,173
To same time in 1858	62,405,131
Increase since Jan. 1, 1859	$70,656,042

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported from 1st January to 1st July, were $81,000,000
Add week in July 1,136,682

Total since Jan. 1	$82,736,682
To same date 1858	29,032,780
Decrease to date	$153,878

The Export of Specie from 1st January to 1st July, 1859, was $32,196,000
Add since 1st July 2,264,018

Total to date	$34,462,018
To same time 1858	12,224,969
Increase to date	$23,537,979

The course of the Money Market through the past week was generally steady, with an inclination to an improved supply at the close. The payment of the July dividends added very considerably to the activity of the Street, and gave the Brokers more business in the way of reinvesting the Money. There is a demand for mercantile bills, of strictly first-class, at 6@6¼ ℔ cent. on short dates, and 7@7½ ℔ cent. on 4@6 months, and also for fair bills, not generally classed as select, at 8@9 ℔ cent. At call Money is placed with the leading Brokers at 5@6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, 6 ℔ cent. being the usual rate when temporary loans are sought by the borrower. The Exchanges on Europe keep up to Specie rates, the greatest firmness being shown on 60-day London at 110¼@110⅝, while Sight Bills are made at 110⅜ ℔ cent. The supply of Bills at 60 days, except at the extreme rate, is not large, though some considerable parcels have been made, within a few days, for Canadian Bank account.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	101¾@101¾
N. Y. Central	73¼@73½
New-York and Erie	0@0¾
Reading	41¾@42¾@41¾
Rock Island	58¾@60@60¾
Michigan Southern	0@63¾
Michigan Southern preferred	23½@24¾@23¾@24½
Michigan Central	39¾@41¾@40¾
Toledo	24½@25@24½
Galena	62@63¾
Illinois Central	60@63¾@63¾
Panama	116¾@116¾
Pacific Mail	80@86¾
Missouris	82¾@81¾@82¼
Virginias	93¾@94½
Tennessees	89¾@90
Illinois Central Bonds	63¾@64
Hudson River	31¾@32
Harlem Preferred	34¾@35
Delaware and Hudson	89¾@90

The Stock dealings immediately after the holiday of the Fourth were rather tame, and on Wednesday morning a strong purpose was shown at the Board to sell the whole market down. But from this there was a reaction in the afternoon, which continued through Thursday and Friday, placing most of the Shares about 1@1½ ℔ cent. above the lowest point. On Saturday only one session of the Board was held. The tone of the market was steady, and prices were subsequently maintained on the Street. In State Stocks a good demand was shown for Tennessees, Virginias and Missouris. The offering of the last-named was rather free, and the price fluctuated 82¼@81¾, and back to 82¼ ℔ cent. There was an improved demand for Panama Shares, on the new arrangements made and making by the rival steamships concerns to add to the freight and passenger traffic of the route. In Pacific Mail there was not much done after the news was known of the purchase by the Company of the Collins steamers.

BANK OF COMMERCE—JUNE 25.

Loans and Discounts		$10,596,065 29
Due from Banks and Bankers		1,107,446 97
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$159,900 00	
Due from Brokers	nothing	
Real Estate		300,521 10
Specie		1,819,267 71
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other City Banks received in the regular course of business on the day previous		1,220,466 00
Stocks		2,015,225 27
Bills of Solvent Banks		94,200 00
Expense Account		25,065 07
Total		$16,333,243 40
Capital		$9,043,666 00
Circulation Registered	$1,978	
Less Notes on hand	None—	1,978 00
Profits		574,713 99
Due to Banks and Bankers		2,771,535 77
Due Depositors on demand		4,330,424 34
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Dividends unpaid		8,720 30
Total		$16,335,243 40

The above is the last quarterly statement of the Bank, pursuant to the general call of the Department at Albany, as for the condition of all the Banks of this State on Saturday, June 25.

PLANTERS' BANK OF TENNESSEE—JULY 1.

	June 30, 1856.	Dec. 31, 1858.	June 30, 1859.
Notes Discounted	$1,063,795	$1,255,400	$1,355,000
Notes and bills in suit	107,207	116,507	100,200
Real Estate	40,177	41,000	42,327
Bills of Exchange	681,325	1,301,536	936,947
Bonds and Stocks	66,792	66,792	162,047
Gold and Silver	626,175	944,330	543,630
Specie Funds	1,077,456	1,060,321	982,013
Total	$4,066,926	$4,838,685	$4,030,995
Capital Stock	$1,356,400	$1,256,400	$1,353,000
Dividends unpaid	1,020	1,727	1,004
Dividends declared	135,640	67,770	67,709
Due to Banks	4,507	68,307	9,662
Bonus to State		7,000	
Undivided profits	442,656	450,165	492,186
Due depositors	724,125	1,011,997	854,351
Circulation	1,412,948	1,865,948	1,227,064
Total	$4,066,926	$4,838,685	$4,030,995

The July Dividend, half-yearly, of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, is 5 ℔ cent., payable at the Manhattan Company. The Southern Bank of St. Louis has also declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℔ cent., and the Bank of the State of Missouri a like half-yearly Dividend, (both institutions first setting aside 2 ℔ cent. to Contingent Fund, to be invested in the State Stock of Missouri,) and the Eastern Stockholders will receive the same a the Bank of Commerce.

We have received from Mr. GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of this City, a copy of his recent pamphlet on "Railroad Mismanagement; the dangers of exposing it, and the difficulty in correcting it; illustrated by a reference to recent events in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, *with sundry legal opinions* and editorial comments upon the evils thus exposed." The controversy between Mr. PRENTICE and his former colleagues in the Delaware and Lackawanna management is of long standing, and having been conducted with considerable bitterness, we have no desire at present—as we have refused heretofore—to be made a party to it. The pamphlet is for gratuitous circulation, and can be had, for the asking, by any one interested either in the general or particular subjects treated of.

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the month of June, 1859 and 1858, were as follows:

June, 1859	$80,529 02
June, 1858	89,429 24
Net decrease	$8,709 85

The July Dividend of the Cleveland and Columbus Road is announced 5 ℔ cent., with the following official statement:

Gross earnings for six months ending June 30, 1859	$486,702 20
Expenses for same time (including taxes)	240,495 25
Net for six months	$250,371 13
Five ℔ cent. dividend declared July 5, 1859	237,305 00
Surplus	$3,066 13

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for June were as follows:

June, 1859	$61,197 80
June, 1858	57,163 91
Increase	$3,133 89

We call attention to the following new arrangement for the despatch of Steamers and Leads, announced by Mr. ALEX. MCKAY. His first sale under the new order will take place this day:

SALES AT AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. ALEXR. H. MCKAY, Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, has removed from No. 4 Broad street to his new and commodious stock salerooms and office, No. 52 William-street, near Wall, which have been fitted up expressly for his stock, au